REGISTERED No. 8.—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,299—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2,622 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander C. M. H. Day, on SATURDAY, the 31st August 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France, which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the "CALCUTTA," 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. R. Mason, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at the CAMBAY GULF PORTS, MUSCAT, GUNDAVEAH, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and ZAHAMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., instead of SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "CALCUTTA," 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. R. Mason, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander A. Russell, on SATURDAY, the 31st August 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Intermediate Rates.
Suez	300	220	80	
Port Said	280	240	80	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	Without Food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

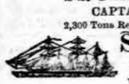
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,



SHE will sail about the 28th instant. For passage, &c apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, August 10th 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Str. APIS, Captain F Eggis, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 9th September 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 120 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne: First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free lug age.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Saxon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 1st August, 1878.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,

COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— BANGALORE	3242	450	R. G. Stead	30th do.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	6th Sept.
— MONGOLIA	2833	330	A. Coleman	13th Sept.
(s) POONAH	3130	550	W. C. Anrove	20th do.
— SUMATRA	2483	460	C. Anderson	Monday. 30th Sept.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Farrin	2nd September.
NIZAM	2725	460	A. E. Barlow	16th do.

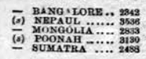
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263 450	W. W. Fentiman	13th September
SIAM	3026 500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

10 Cases Colored Prints.
5 ,, White Dhoties.
5 Bales Grey Shirting.
1 Case Black Woollen Cloth.
2 Cases Parian Figures.
10 Table Candelabra from 1 to 6 lights.
5 cwt. Sodawater Bottle Wire.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th August 1878.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, Glass Crockery and Plateware, a fine toned Broadwood's Square Pianoforte, &c., at No. 7, Hummum Street, Fort, on 2nd Floor.

On FRIDAY, the 30th day of August, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, as the abovementioned place, all the glass crockery, plateware, &c., of Mr. F. S. Piper, (breaking up his establishment) the same comprises glass crockery and plated articles, a set of dining table in 3 pieces, side board, screen, conversation and other couches, drawing-room, easy, and folding chairs, round, fancy and side tables, whatnots, wheelbarrow, chromo-lithographs, and oleographic pictures, bronze and kerosine lamps, spoons and forks, knives, cruet, pickle, and cyp frames, silvers, table and chamber candlesticks, iron painted bedstead, child's cot, wardrobes, presses, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, toilet glasses, and dispense articles, &c., &c., nearly new China matting, a fine full toned mahogany square pianoforte by Broadwood and Son's, a music stool, &c. &c. Catalogues are being issued, and the property will be on view from WEDNESDAY evening.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th August 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF 2,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH of the MAZ. GAON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that under instructions of the Board of Directors of the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 5th September next, at 1-3 p.m. 2,000 Shares of the Company of Rs. 250 each, upon which Rs. 50 (fifty), per share have been paid up.

The Shares will be sold in lots of 5 each. A deposit of Rupees 25 per share will be taken from the purchaser at the time the lots are knocked down, and the balance of the purchase money will have to be paid on or before the 15th September next, after which a provisional certificate will be handed to the purchasers.

The remaining calls of Rupees 200 per share will be made as follows:—

2nd Call	Rs. 75	on 5th October 1878
3rd ,,	,, 75	on 5th November 1878.
4th ,,	,, 50	on 5th Decembr 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th August 1878.

NOTICES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870	£139,808
	,, 1873	£295,149
	,, 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

For Sale at this Office,

THE INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas.

VAUGHAN-JONES' ORANGE BITTERS

("STANDARD BRAND.")

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

FINEST Tonic either by itself or as blended with Sherry, Champagne, Gin, &c.

A Valuable Cordial, and far superior to the pungent and nauseous compounds sold under the name of Bitters.

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES.
17, WATER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE—and SARCANTHUS. OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POWDER, FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

THE

ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO,

OR

A BRIEF GUIDE

TO THE

HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at Booksellers.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

BADAMS BROTHERS' COLOR WORKS, Birmingham, England,

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERALD AND PARIS GREENS CHINESE AND PERSIAN BLUES, SOLUBLE CHINESE BLUE, PURE CHROMES, SOFT IMITATION VERMILLION, EMERALD TINTS, AND BRUNSWICK GREENS.

The above put up in ¼ or 1 lb. or any sized Packets, also in Cases and Casks.

PERMANENT COPPER GREEN PAINT, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC,

And all other PAINTS, in Tins and Iron Kegs, and well: Packed for Export.

Orders with references promptly executed, free on board, London or Liverpool.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS AND HELMETS.

THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION AGAINST SUNSTROKE.

can be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters, and Wholesale only of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS, LONDON.

Beware of Useless Imitations.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held here TO-DAY at 3-30 p.m. for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the Special General Meeting held yesterday.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 27th August 1878.

FOR SALE (the PROPERTY of a GENTLEMAN leaving Bombay), a D. B. 12-bore P. F. RIFLE in case complete, Rs. 225. A MAIL PHAETON and GREY ARAB HORSE with set of Harness, Livery, Silvermounted Whip, Pole and Stable Gear, Rs. 450. A Bichord Semi-grand PIANO by Broadwood, with stool, Rs. 200. A young Gujerat Buffalo with Calf, yields 6 quarts milk daily, Rs. 85. A Dupiex Table KEROSINE LAMP by Williams and Bach, Rs. 25. A KEROSINE LAMP with Bronze Figure Pedestal, Rs. 20. Set of 6 Plated Dessert Knives and Forks with Mother-o'-Pearl Handles in case, Rs. 25. Apply to ALPHA, *Bombay Gazette*.

THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION, GIBGAUM.

THE attention of the PUBLIC is respectfully drawn to the various descriptions of work undertaken by this Institution, and orders are solicited, an assurance being given that the work will be turned out well, and at moderate charges.

New Carriages Built.
Old Carriages Repaired, Painted, Varnished and Lined.
Carriage Wheels, Boxes, &c., made to order.
Children's Perambulators built.
Brass Castings and Fittings.
Turning in Brass and Wood.
Job Work of any description.

The work is superintended by an EXPERIENCED MECHANIC.

JUST RECEIVED, PRICE RS. 15.

WATERLOW'S MULTIPLEX COPYING PORTFOLIO, by means of which 50 or more copies of a letter MS or other document may be printed upon thick paper from an original writing by an ordinary copying press in a few minutes.

Size for copying LETTER and NOTE size now on hand. Full instructions accompany each Portfolio.

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY.

	Rs. as.
Cream Wove Note Paper, large 8vo, per Ream	3 8
Envelopes to match, per 1,000	7 0
Cream Laid large 8vo Note Paper, better quality than above, per Ream	5 0
Envelopes to match, per 1,000	8 0
Cream Laid large 8vo. super thick, per Ream	6 0
Envelopes to match, per 1,000	10 0
Cream Laid large 8vo. Note Paper, treble extra, very superior quality, per Ream	10 0
Envelopes to match, per 100	2 8
Do. per 1,000	20 0
Official Envelopes of Glazed Buff Colored Paper, different sizes *from* per 100	1 8
Official Envelopes, *Blue* and *Cream*, per 100	2 8
Cloth Lined Envelopes, 7 by 4½, per 100.	3 0
Buff Opaque Envelopes, 6 by 3½—	
Per 1,000	4 0
Per 5,000	17 8
Per 10,000	30 0

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

Have long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash Rs. a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each	1 8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100	Rs. 2 10
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	2 10
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24	0 12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

TREACHER & CO.'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
,, double size	,, 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BROUGHAM REQUIRED for one HORSE. Address, stating terms, Y. Z., Office of this paper.

FOR PHOTOS by the late PHOTO PARISIENNE and by LITTER MOLKENTELLER and Co Apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE, Photographer, Poona.

MAIL PHAETON CONVERTIBLE for both seasons, on periodical hire at only 8 As. per diem. Please apply, by post, to N. N. Perbej, Dotasale Road, Parell.

POONA EXHIBITION, 1878.—Will be SOLD by AUCTION on 29th instant, at the Poona Commission Rooms, Bombay School of Art Pottery.

WANTED, for the Station School (Dharwar), a MISTRESS to teach up to the 7th Standard. Salary Rs. 60 and free quarters. Apply enclosing testimonials to the Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the REPAIRS of the SHIP STORNOWAY up to 2 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON at the office of the undersigned.

BYRAMJEE MERWANJEE & Co.
No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay, 27th August 1878.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CARLTON WHISKEY, 11 years old (Cutler, Palmer's Shipment). Rs. 2-12 per bottle cash.

J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

ILL-HEALTH.—Numerous Diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Biliousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, a potent and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co. for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co. Vepery, Madras, or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold By all Stationers THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE BART., G. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES

CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.

Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Priced List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional card.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

POONA BRANCH.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. beg to announce that they have OPENED a BRANCH of their Firm at Poona, under experienced management, with the view of offering better facilities to their numerous Constituents and of meeting a continuous and daily increasing demand for their, by this time, very well known and highly appreciated Kangra Valley Teas.

The Branch Firm is located on Bund Garden Road, 28.

MORTON & CO.,

24, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, & 28, BUND GARDEN ROAD, POONA.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

THE Seals and Labels on all WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness.

From W. & A. GILBEY'S list of 200 varieties, prices for the following are quoted:—

SPARKLING SAUMUR FROM FRANCE.

The introduction of these Champagnes from the Vineyards of Saumur has, owing to the favourable opinion of the Medical Profession as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.

	1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
Castle Saumur, Silver Foil per case	24 0	25 0
,, ,, Gold ,, ,,	27 0	28 0
CHAMPAGNES.		
Castle 3 A, Dry per case	32 0	33 0
,, 4 A. do. ,,	38 0	39 0
STILL HOCK.		
Castle B.	21 0	
SAUTERNE.		
Castle B.	21 0	
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E. Pale, 17 under Proof	25 0	
Castle F, Pale, Proof, old	27 0	
(L'or Extrait du Vin), proof, extremely old and very rare	35 0	

Further particulars may be obtained on application to

FORBES AND COMPANY.

Local Agent ..... W. J. ESSAI,

FORT, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO. LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS,

5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

BEG to submit a Price List of their Gold and Silver Watches suited for presentation, which for solidity and finish of case, perfection of mechanism, and accuracy in time-keeping, eclipse, they believe, anything of the kind ever introduced in India.

GENTLEMEN'S SIZES, Gold case ¾ plate movements, Jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance wheel, isochronic hairspring, from Rs. 280 to Rs. 300.

N. B.—We Manufacture these Watches in Hunting, Half-hunting and Crystal cases, and can conscientiously recommend them as the most durable Watch and accurate time-keepers.

The same Watch with Keyless action, Rs. 50 extra.

Maximum variation of the above Watch one minute per month.

LADIES SIZES, same movements as described above, keyless, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, fitted with the finest works as described above, at Rs. 125, 140 and 150, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

A very large Stock of every kind of Silver and Gold Watches of all prices.

In Silver cases at Rs. 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100, &c., &c.

In Gold cases for Ladies at Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100, 125, 150, &c., &c.

Every Watch is guaranteed.

Gold Repeating Watches striking hours, and quarters, hours, quarters and minutes, Chronometers, Chronographs, Racing, and Calendar and independent Seconds Watches.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO IF PAYMENT OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

REPAIRS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

C. MARCKS & CO.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. have the following FIRST CLASS BRANDIES and WINES FOR SALE:—

BRANDIES.

CUSENIER'S FINE BRANDY	Rs. 24	per doz.	Quarts.
L. BRCHADE Do.	,, 18	per do.	do.

WINES.

CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE	Rs. 30	per doz.	Quarts.
AMONTILADO SHERRY	,, 25	per do.	do.
HAUT BARSAC (White Wine)	,, 15	per do.	do.
CHARLIS Do.	,, 16	per do.	do.
Do. Do.	,, 18	per 2 doz.	Pints
CHATEAU BELAIR (Fine Clares)	,, 18	per do.	do.
LORMONT Do.	,, 14	per do.	do.
HAUT MARGEAUX (a few cases)	,, 11	per do.	do.
ST. JULIEN (Hautetage's)	,, 10	per do.	do.
MEDOC (Breakfast Bordeaux)	,, 8	per doz.	Quarts.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE—E. Mercier & Co.'s, Epernay.				
First quality	per doz.	Pts.	Rs.	18 0
Do.	do.	Qts.	,,	35 0
Second quality	do.	do.	,,	25 0
SHERRY & PORT—Offley Forrester & Co.'s				
Fine Pale Sherry, Green Seal	per doz.	Qts.	Rs.	18 0
,, Amontillado	do.	do.	,,	23 0
,, Vino de Pasto	do.	do.	,,	28 0
Fine Old Port, Red Seal	do.	do.	,,	18 0
Very Fine Old Port, Black Seal	do.	do.	,,	25 0
CLARET—Fine Medoc	do.	do.	,,	10 0
BRANDY—Otard Dupuy & Co.'s Cognac.	do.	do.	,,	25 0
WHISKY—Nicolson's Royal Household				
Blande Scotch	do.	do.	,,	21 0
BEER—Palace Brewery, Nicolson's,—				
Per Hogshead of 54 Gallons			Rs.	55 0
Per Kilderkin of 18 do.			,,	21 0
Per dozen Quarts			,,	4 4
Per dozen Pints			,,	3 0

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

NOTICE.

OUR friends as agents for Messrs. WACHTER and Co. have been honoured by receiving the following communication from the Palace.

"1874's" are now being shipped to us. The Wine is superb.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE,
11th April, 1878.

DEAR SIRS,—I have tasted your samples of 1874, Extra Cuvée, and shall ask you to reserve for the service of Her Majesty and that of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, five hundred dozens.

I shall be ready to take half in the spring of 1879, and the remainder at short intervals, and as soon as I can make room for it.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM PAYNE.

WACHTER & Cie., EPERNAY.

CASH.		CREDIT.	
Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs. A.	Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs. A.
48 0	50 12	50 0	53 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Break ing to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,

METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also F

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST, 26TH, 1878.

BUSINESS has been very quiet here to-day with next to nothing doing in both Imports and Exports.

The Bombay Mails of 2nd instant were delivered in London to-day.

Reuter's telegrams quote a further decline of ⅛ in Consols and an advance of ⅛ in French Rentes, the former being now quoted at 94⅞ and the latter at 112½. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight remains at 1s. 7¾d. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at Rs. 80 for Fours, Rs. 84½ for Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 85 for Fives-and-a-half.

In the London General Produce Markets, Coffee is still quoted at 109s. for Mid. Plantation, 75s. for Good Ordinary Native Ceylon, and 80s. for Mysore. The price for Cocoanut Oil has not further advanced, the quotation being still £64 for Cochin and £45 5s. for Ceylon.

There is no change reported in the values of Indian Bank Shares, Orientals being still at £41, Chartered at £22-10s, Chartered Mercantile at £28-10s, and Hongkong and Shanghai £42 per ton.

In Liverpool the Cotton Market on Saturday was quieter, the sales only amounting to 6,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats, the quotations were all unchanged.

In Manchester the Piece Goods Market is unchanged.

The Return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 24th inst. is not quite so favourable as its predecessor, but in the present dull state of trade there is little prospect of any advance in the rates of discount; the changes compared with the previous week are as follows:—

Specie Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	837,849
Do. at Branches	Dec.	"	216,240
Gov't Securities	Inc.	"	273,387
Bills discounted	Dec.	"	365,332
Correspondents	Dec.	"	221,211
Circulation	Dec.	"	679,476

The SELLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been almost nothing doing. In Calcutta the market is a week at a partial decline of 1-16d. per Rupee. Our closing quotations are as follows:—

On demand	1s. 7 15-16d.	per Rs.
6 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.	"
On Calcutta, on demand	1s. 9 3-32d.	"
Documents, 6 "	1s. 8 11-32d.	"
France 3 "	2-15	"

On Calcutta there is very little doing at 100 1-16 for demand and 99 9-16 for 60 days' sight paper.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull at ⅛ decline in Fours and Fours-and-a-half and ⅛ in Fives-and-a-half; to-day's quotations are:—Fours, Rs. 96¼; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 96¾, New Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102½; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 103½.

SHARES.—The market has been quiet to-day without any material changes. In Bank Shares Bombays are rather easier. There are no changes in Land Companies. In Spinning and Weaving Companies, the Coorla has declared a dividend of Rs. 30 and the Khatow Mucconjee Rs. 50 per share, their present value ex-dividend being Rs. 980 and Rs. 850 per share respectively. Alfred Mills have declined to Rs 1,175. Bombay Hemp and Jute to Rs. 210, and Colaba to Rs. 770. Manockjee Petitte have advanced to Rs. 1,340 and Oriental to Rs. 765. In Press Companies Berars have advanced Rs. 5 and Fort declined Rs. 50 per share.

A prospectus has been handed to us of a Company shortly to be started in Bombay as "The Sion Paper Mills (Limited)." Proposed capital Rs. 40,000 in eighty shares of Rs. 500 each. The projector's idea is to start a paper mill for the manufacture of brown paper in the vicinity of Sion station where he has already secured premises "on favourable terms, and at a comparatively low rental," and where there are "several good wells on the ground, which, it is calculated, will furnish water enough throughout the year for the kind of paper it is proposed to manufacture; but to guard against the possibility of failure hereafter, a suitable site is reserved for a large tank, and application has also been made for a connection with the Vehar main which runs not far from the premises." As it is improbable that the application for a "connection with the Vehar main" will be granted, we fear that the great difficulty in procuring a sufficient supply of water, which has already prevented the starting of several other projected Paper Mill Companies in the neighbourhood of Bombay, will prove insurmountable.

The COTTON MARKET has been rather easier to-day owing to less favourable accounts from Liverpool. Dealers, however, are very firm. We quote:—

Good Comrawuttee	Rs. 213 per Candy.
Fully Good Fair	" 208 "
Fully Good Fair S. Dharwar	" 215 "
G. F. Compta	" 198 "
Fully Fair Dharwar	" 200 "

LINSEED is quieter. There is very little enquiry for export at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

RAPESEED is dull at nominal quotations.

PIECE GOODS.—The improvement mentioned on Saturday continues, and although there is still no demand from up-country, local dealers are buying more freely.

FREIGHTS.—Depressed. The rates by steamer for Liverpool are Measurement 17s. 6d. Wheat 12s. 6d. per ton, and for London 20s. and 13s. 9d. per ton.

COALS.—No business is reported, but the market keeps firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	142
Bank of Bombay	40,000	500	all	10 p. c	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	725
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	615
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	117

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	905
Freo Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. a.	119
Mazagon Land	1,759	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	5,000	1,400	all	13 p.a.	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700		800
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.a.	960
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.a.	1,175
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p. a.	1,900
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	93
Bhownaggur M. and P. Company	200	2,000		40 p.a.	1,400
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.a*	1,050
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.a*	210
Buckingham Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p.a*	70
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.a*	770
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.a*	980 xd.
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	675
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.a*	870
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.a*	1,300
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.a.	1,135
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	35 p.a.	985
Hydraad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jewraj Ballco Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.a*	960
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.a*	985
K. Mucconjee S. & W.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.a*	850 xd.
Madras Spinning	500	1,250	all	Nil	750
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,220 xd.
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	37
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.a*	280
Manockjee Petitte	2,500	1,000	all	80p.a*	1,340
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.a*	1,240
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	275
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	935
Meriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	660
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	70
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.a*	350
Oriental	1,000	625	all	10 p.a*	765
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,100
Ramoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.a.	920
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.a.	810
Do do. ½ Share	400	1,000	250	125 p.a.	205
Shalapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,005
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.a.	770

*For Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	21 8- 3 0	p. c.	300
Do. New £50 shares	..	£20	13 9-14 6	do.	96
Ditto	..	£20	6 5- 7 5	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-12-1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	19 6-7 15	do.	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½ p.a.	1,910
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct.	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p. a.	710
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. a.	320
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	19
Teacher and Co.	1,000	250	all	62½ p.a.	615
Vegas Patecnt Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	30

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 24th Aug. as compared with the statement issued on the 17th August:—

LIABILITIES.	17th Aug.	10th Aug.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,40,624	37,02,775
Do do. at Branches	30,15,428	27,36,488
Other Deposits	1,57,98,425	1,60,72,312
Govt Bills	41,916	42,682
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,01,456	5,51,611
	3,61,95,849	3,53,67,718
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	43,30,009	45,47,476
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	18,80,835	19 23,840
Loans on Security of do. do	39,51,202	41,51,961
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,417	1,432
Bills Discounted	89,74,765	86,20 735
Stamps	3,288	2,984
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,30,494	
Amount applied in reduction	1,95,000	3,35,494	3,35,494
Bullion		2,38 915	1,61,816
Cash Balances with Correspondents		7,37 476	5,06,925
Cash and Currency Notes		1,57,53,388	1,50,79 912
		3,61,95,849	3,53,67,718

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½ p.a.	1,910	
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct.	58	
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p. a.	710	
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. a.	320	
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50	
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	19	
Teacher and Co.	1,000	250	all	62½ p.a.	615	
Vegas Patecnt Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	30	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. HENRY BALCKOW, 638 tons, Captain W. Crowden, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, from Bussorah, 11th Aug., with a general cargo, and 31 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo, and four first class passengers and 28 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, 23rd Aug., with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lient. Cunliffe, Lieut. Challenor, and 20 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AFRICA, 1,318 tons, Captain J. Henderson, which arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from Coast and Calcutta, brought a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Wingrove, Mr. Row, Mr. Gray, Mr. C. Balail, and 33 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
26	Henry Balckow (s)	Crowden	Bussorah, Aug 11.
26	Akola (s)	Russell	Kurrachee, Aug 23.
	Apis (s)	Stipperger	Trieste, July 30.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
26	M. of Londonderry	Lucas	Calcutta.
	L. Ambassador	Williams	V. Island.
	Sydney Eggers	Davidson	Cochin.
	Timour	Robbins	Singapore.
	Webfoot	Owens	Java.
	St. James	Smith	Rangoon.
	C. of Dunblane	Forbes	Calcutta.
	Ponjaub (s)	Melville	Zanzibar.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Chanda, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Yarkand, to Calcutta.
Ship Janet Cowan, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
22	V. Schallius (s)	Thompson	Madras, Aug 18.
	Cyrene (s)	Smith	Colombo, Aug 12.
	Presents (s)	Armstrong	Tuticorin, Aug 11.
	Gilroy	Leslie	London, May 21.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 23.—Steamer Nepaul.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
24	Khandalla (s)		Bombay.
	Nepaul (s)		Calcutta.
	Robinia (s)		Calcutta.
	Rajpootana (s)		Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
23	Clive (s)	Negapatam.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P & O Steamer Nepaul: To Madras—Surg.-Major and Mrs Beatson, Col and Mrs W P Barlow, Mr R C Brooke, Mr and Mrs Douglas, and Mader Shadeh and servant.
Per s s Rajpootana:—Mr Solomon from Gopaulpore—Mr R and Mrs Plettell and Miss Plettell from Cocoanada—Mrs Walker.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—10 casks hardware, and 56 boxes tinned plates, Hassumally Lalmeya 27 cases iron chests, Ebram Noorden and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Lord Eslington s—93 cases' oilmanstore, 9 cases Soap, and 3 cases tobacco, Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co; 25 cases whisky, Hajee Currim and Co; 1 hogshead cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Malowdale, 10 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Oimara, 10 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Monglia, s—4 cases saffron, L Narron and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Asseria 25 cases brandy, Edulje Banajee.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—60 cases brandy, Jamsedjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Fannie Tucker, 96 bales hemp, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 366 cwts myrabollams, Dhurrumsee Velljee; 312 cwts myrabollams, Noormamed Lutiff; 14 bales hides, Allarkhiabhoy Suzon.
Comett s—40 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 23 bales wool, Premjee D modhur; 41 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee; 28 bales wool, Candass Dhurrumdass; 65 bales wool, and 2 bales rags, Jewandass Premjee; 61 bales cotton waste, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co; 50 bales cotton, Pirbhoo Tookoomjee; 55 bales cotton, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 70 bales cotton, Nuthoo Sonderjee; 12 bales rags and 68 bales wool, Pragjee Toolseedass.
Branksome Hall s—40 cwts B horns, Punnett and Co; 200 cwts bone dust, Abramovitz and Co; 300 cwts wheat, Vossibhoy Vullyjee; 144 cwts wheat, Finlay Scott and Co; 2 bales wool, Ralli Brothers; 27 bales wool, Nuroo Khuthoy; 71 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 230 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Lord Eslington s—800 bags rice, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hutton s—2,946 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—500 cwts pepper, George Lockhart and Co; 5084 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,025 cwts linseed, Gladstone Wyllie and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—253 cwts castor oil, C Grondona.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—100 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 27.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

632-77—Macfarlane and S—Jeram Hurridass vs Dhunjee Mowje and others—Bhaishunker N.
86-78—Balkrishna and B—Ebrahim Oosman vs Lakshmidass Purshotumdass, and another—Jefferson and P, and Crawford and B.
174-78—Shapoorjee and G—Hurjevundass Nanjee vs Khooshall Nanjee and another—Ardasir and H.
219-78—In person—Ambishaw vs Ratali Meyo Vullud M &c.
264-78—Crawford and B—Hema Currimsey vs Poojah Khima and others—Bhaishunker N, and Tyabjee and S.
730-77—Chalk and W—S Jewajee vs The Secretary of State, &c.
731-77—Chalk and W—Mahomedally Lookmanjee and others vs The Secretary of State, &c.
215-78—Shapoorjee and T—C A Turner vs Khooshall Nanjee—Ardasir and H.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

353-78—In person—Heralall Trebhwandass vs Allarakes Savaji bhoy.
367-78—Shapurjee and T—L A Wallace and others vs Thakersee Khetsey and others.
377-78—In person—Memon Hajee Haron vs Hajee Abdool Malikbin &c.
382-78—In person—Goolam Mahomed C and another vs Shaik Emmaily Mereally.
385-78—Lynch and T—Poonja Gopall and another vs Caitano Francisco Fernandes.
390-78—In person—Manockjee Rustomjee vs Dorabjee Hormusji.
391-78—In person—Manockjee Rustomjee vs Dhurrumsey Poonjbhoy.

LONG CAUSES.

138-78—In person—Gungabai vs Khimjee Jairam—Fletcher and S
158-78—Hearn C and L—Casibai vs Tribhowandass Ruttonjee Mody—Bhaishunker N.
159-78—Hearn C and L—Casibai vs Ladkorebai and another—Bhaishunker N.
268-77—Muljee and P—M B Barbhaya and another vs M B Rongookeer—Bhaishunker N.
785-77—Pestonjee Kaoojee—Vullubdass Kilhimjee and others vs Pussoo Kurrance and another.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SHORT CAUSES.

611-76—Fletcher and S—Jehangeer Hormusjee vs Shapoorjee Burjorjee and another—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.
38-78—Bimanjee H and C—James Thorburn vs Moolna Tyabjee Esmailjee—Ardasir and H.
155-78—J C Gama—J Nowrojee Kapadia vs Dhinshawjee Eduljee Setna.
258-78—Shamrao P—Madhowrao Dinanath vs Luxumebai wid. w and c hers.
281-78—Kimington H and C—Sir Charles J Forbes and others vs Dajabhoy Ameerchund and another—Shapoorjee and T.
282-78—Jeanchhum and G—Labchand Sewdass and another vs Parsmsukh Jalamchund and others.
346-78—In person—Curzunchund Veljee vs Lukmidass Nuthoobhoy and others.

LONG CAUSES.

249-78—Prescot and Winter—Saruswatibai and another vs Savasbai and another—Crawford and B.—Part heard.
595-77—Lynch and T—Eduljee Shapoorjee vs C A Stumpf—Jefferson and P.
132-78—Jeffer son and P.—Chubildass Lullobhoy vs Hajee Ally Mahomed, Hajee A.—Chalk and W.
351-78—Craigie, L and O—C H B Forbes and others vs Tullockchund Manockchund—Rimington, H and C.
352-78—Craigie, L and O—C H B Forbes vs N Bomonshaw—Rimington, H and C.
334-78—Jefferson and P—Bhawan Jerraj and others vs Nanjee Jews and another—Khunderao M.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 25th August, 1878.

Means of Observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·706
Temperature of the Air	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·5
Dew Point	78·5
Relative humidity of Air	·873
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·6
General Direction of Wind	WSW, SW, SSE, SSW, SW WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	254
Fall of Rain	0·03
Total fall during the month	18·71
" " year	86·92

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 25.

Vaughan, Lieut Col, 17th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.
Reilly, Lieut, 17th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 26.

Challenor, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Cunliffe, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 26.

Heath, Lieut, offg Dy Qr Mr Gl, on duty, to Deolalee.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Aug 24.)

Mr J B Fuller, Assistant to the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, privilege leave for three months.
The Rev M Lamert to be Chaplain of Chakrata.
The Rev J P A Gavin, Chaplain, from Chakrata to Sitapur.
Mr J Vaughan, Deputy Collector, Azamgarh, to be a Magistrate of the 1st class.
Mr R C Batrie, District Engineer, Lalitpur, is granted three months' privilege leave.
Captain G F O Boughey, R E, Assistant Director of State Railways, Central System, is appointed ex-officio Assistant Secretary to this Government in the P W Department, Railway Branch.
Mr T W Scott, Assistant Engineer, Basti district, Benares Provincial Division, is retransferred to the Irrigation Branch of this Government.
Mr W G Bligh, temporary Executive Engineer, is appointed to the charge of the Mad Branch Extension Division, Ganges Canal.

MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 12th August.

Intimation having been received from the Horse Guards that Colonel G Clerk, Military Secretary to H E the Commander-in Chief, is about to be promoted and posted to the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade in England, he is directed to proceed to England.
Captain Hammick, Assistant Adjutant General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, is appointed to act as Military Secretary to H E the Commander-in-Chief.
Major Bowlby, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Ceded Districts, is appointed to act as Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.
Captain Jarvis, 67th Regiment, to act as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Ceded Districts.
Corporal F Johnson, 43th Foot, probationary 1st class Serjeant Instructor to the Madras Volunteer Guards, is confirmed in that appointment, promoted to Serjeant, and transferred to the Unattached List.
Major Keeney-Herbert, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General, Centre District, will perform the duties of Major Ewing, Officiating Deputy Quartermaster-General, during the latter officer's absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.
Major J Ewing, Staff Corps, Officiating Deputy Quartermaster-General, privilege leave for 60 days.
Surgeon R M Bradford, from d d Depot, Wellington, to general duty, Hyderabad Circle.
Surgeon H B White, from d d Royal Artillery Bangalore, to general duty, Hyderabad Circle.
The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the Higher Standard, examination in Hindustani:—Sub-Lieut Poynder, 33rd Foot, (Probationer Staff Corps), Wing Officer, 5th N I.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST & SEPT., 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....12th, 10h., 50·9 m., a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 27	English Mail expected.	5 46	6 15	10 48 m 11 03 a	4 19 m 4 34 a
Wed. 28	.....	5 46	6 17	11 22 m 11 36 a	5 1 m 5 34 a
Th. 29	.....	5 46	6 16	11 50 m 0 0 a	5 42 m 6 10 a
Fri. 30	.....	5 46	6 15	0 18 m 0 32 a	6 23 m 6 48 a
Sat. 31	.....	5 46	6 14	1 3 m 1 20 a	7 5 m 7 22 a
Sept. 1	11th Sunday after Trinity	5 46	6 13	1 48 m 1 42 a	7 43 m 8 8 a
Mon. 2	.....	5 46	6 12	2 26 m 2 21 a	8 32 m 8 55 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO LINES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CASSELS—August 26th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of J. A Cassels, of a son
MOWAT—August 26th, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of M. Mowat, Esq., of a son.
MACEUEN—August 26th, at the Victoria Gardens, the wife of R. MacEuen, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HALLUMS—WEST—August 22nd, at the Mission Church Girgaum, Albert George Hallums, Inspector Bombay Municipality, to Sarah West.

DEATHS.

PENTON—August 20th, at Deesa, Herbert William, the beloved infant son of Lieutenant H. E. Penton, 18th Regiment N. I., aged 3 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JAMIESON—August 22nd, at Moriani, Assam, Mrs. Jamieson, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

STUDENT OF NATURE—Apply at the booksellers.

WHEN Rustomjee Hormusjee Mothwalla applies for a situation he ought not to send his letter "bearing," as that may be construed as unconscious impudence.—ED. *B. G.*

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1878.

A GOOD deal of speculation has existed as to the nature of the Government of Bombay's Resolution on the report of the Grain Robberies Commission on the G. I. P. Railway, and of Sir Richard Temple's Minute, which has been generally understood to be very severe upon the officials of the Railway Company. We are in a position to disperse all doubts upon the subject, as we have learned the general contents both of the Minute and the Resolution. As of course the Resolution is an echo of Sir Richard Temple's opinions, it may be as well to say something about the Governor's Minute first. We think that the spirit in which it was written was exceedingly unjust. Elaborate attempts are made to whitewash the shortcomings of the police, while on the other hand the extraordinary extra pressure which was put upon the Railway Company is depreciated with the object of proving that the Company's head officials were wanting in ordinary vigilance and energy, and in some cases were dishonestly acting in collusion with the grain robbers. We should not say that Sir Richard Temple's Minute is unjust if we could see that he had a tittle of evidence to justify him in charging any of the European officials with dishonesty; but he makes light of the fact that the only two Europeans who were tried were acquitted, and refuses to believe that they were not guilty of the crimes which were imputed to them by Mr. Arthur Crawford and Major West, the two Government nominees on the Commission. In acting with such palpable bias, Sir Richard Temple does an injury to himself. As for the injury he tries to do, and has done, to Europeans against whose character nothing whatever has been proved after the fullest investigation in open Court, we need say nothing. Probably the injury he has done his own reputation will be with him the more serious consideration, as it would be unreasonable to suppose that so great a personage as the Governor of Bombay could distress himself about the ruin which has been brought upon some poor Europeans by what the public in their ignorance have chosen to call official tyranny. Having appointed a Commission His Excellency felt bound to support its opinions whether they could be fully justified or not; that was the feeling which inspired his Minute; and to him it was an all-sufficient reason for everything he has said or written on the subject of the grain robberies.

As the public are aware, during the autumn of 1878 and the subsequent period of distress which resulted in an enormous flow of grain from Upper India to the Madras lines, grain robberies became so prevalent that the G. I. P. Railway Company has had to pay something like £90,000 as compensation to owners of the stolen property. It was alleged on behalf of the Railway Company that the robberies were the result of the carelessness of the Railway Police all along the line, and that as the Railway Police are under Government and outside of the control of the Railway authorities, Government ought to be held responsible for at least a portion of the losses. Sir Richard Temple, on the 12th March, appointed a Commission of Inquiry, consisting of Mr. Arthur Crawford and Major Wise, as the representatives of Government, and Mr. Conder, Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, as the nominee of the Company. As the object of the Government of Bombay was presumably to give fairplay to the Company, and to assess at its true value the alleged negligence of the police, it does not appear that the constitution of the Commission was altogether fair, as it was pretty certain that in any differences of opinion the railway representative would be out-voted, and consequently the interests of the Company would suffer while those of Government would be proportionally promoted. Had the Bombay Government determined from the beginning that it *must* be proved that the Railway Company was entitled to suffer the full loss of the £90,000, then the Commission was well calculated to effect that object; but at the same time it made the Commission a farce, as the Government could easily have written months ago exactly the same kind of Resolution which it has now passed, and the country would have been saved alike from expensive investigations and several grave judicial scandals. In the month of May the Commission returned two reports, and on the 31st July it presented its final report to Government. On the same day Sir Richard Temple sat down and wrote a Minute on all the reports. Perhaps this haste, striking as it may look as an effort of prompt genius, accounts for the unsatisfactory way in which many important questions are treated in the Minute. Sir Richard says that in his opinion the result of the investigations of the Commission proved that, after making allowances for a considerable accession of ordinary robbery from the outside by reason of the scarcity, and for the shortcomings or misconduct of the police railway subordinate officials were concerned in the robberies either as principles or accessories, and the larger part of the robberies arose from the interior management of the Railway Company itself. "Extensive frauds are indeed found to have been "organised in the office of the Goods Superintendent at the headquarters of the Company in "Bombay." Of this statement the public have no proof. Mr. Dewey, goods manager, has been prosecuted apparently on the strength of the allegations made by the Commission, upon which Sir Richard Temple relied when he made this statement, yet the only results of these prosecutions were that Mr. Dewey was acquitted by a jury in the High Court, that the Government lawyers were compelled to withdraw the charges they had made against Mr. Dewey, and that at the present moment Mr. Dewey is prosecuting the witnesses upon whom the Commission depended for proving those statements which Sir Richard Temple has accepted without reserve. Captain Babington, we are told, has been removed from his office as Superintendent of the Railway Police, and a better officer appointed in his place. Forty policemen have been convicted and punished judicially for being concerned in the grain robberies, and other members of the force have been or are being removed. These rigorous steps regarding the police are an acknowledgment that they were to a certain extent directly responsible for the robberies, and a question ought here to arise as to what proportion of the compensation money the Company is entitled to have returned to it by the Bombay Government. Though Sir Richard Temple subsequently argues in a way which shows that he does not intend to let the Company have any compensation, doubtless the question will be agitated by the English directors, to whom Mr. Barnett, the Agent, has now gone with all the papers on the subject. The home Board is not likely to accept in quietness Sir Richard Temple's *ipse dixit* that the Company has been entirely to blame when it has the facts before it that the police have had to be reorganised and that the prosecutions connected with the goods department have proved most lamentable failures, notwithstanding all the efforts, fair and unfair, made at the instigation of the Government to make them successful. A great point is made of the fact that 266 of the Company's servants have been successfully prosecuted; but after the Dewey and Bedford cases, who is to say that these 266 convictions were just? Dewey and Bedford were in a position to engage lawyers for their defence, and thus to break down the evidence that was led against them; but we should like to know how many of these 266 persons were equally favourably situated? It is impossible to avoid asking these questions when we remember what took place in Sholapore and in the Girgaum Police Court. 1,444 outside persons were convicted for being concerned in the robberies. This is certainly a large number, but the question occurs whether, at a time when the ordinary staff of the Railway Company was confessedly overworked, the robberies committed by many of these persons might not have been altogether prevented if the police system had not been so thoroughly defective as it was. Sir Richard Temple's reference to "the two Europeans who were acquitted" strikes us as being both ungenerous and in bad taste. Notwithstanding that they were acquitted, he refuses to accept either the judgment of the judge at Sholapore or the verdict of the jury of the High Court. "I think," he says, "there was much reason for entertaining the gravest suspicion regarding them. The Commission entertained no doubt as to their guilt upon a large scale. The Agent does not intend to retain them in the service." This shows the bias that has been at work against Mr. Dewey and Mr. Bedford, and apparently the Bombay Government as incorporated in Sir Richard Temple is annoyed because it could not obtain the conviction of both of these persons. It is no wonder that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee exerted himself so extraordinarily to prevent Mr. Dewey from obtaining justice when we find the Governor of Bombay descending to slander Mr. Dewey and Mr. Bedford upon evidence that has not been considered worthy of credence by the lawfully constituted tribunals of the country, and to record with apparent gratification in a Minute that neither Dewey nor Bedford is to be again employed in the service of a Railway Company to which, so far as the public can judge by the facts placed before it, they have done no injury. Sir Richard Temple says that the upper class of officials were to blame for the robberies in great part, otherwise the lower members of the railway service could not have had the opportunities they had for thieving. This may be true but only in a small degree; for it is equally clear that if the Railway staff had not been overwhelmed with traffic of an unprecedented description, and if the police had done their duty, the G. I. P. R. Company would never have had to pay the enormous sum of £90,000 for grain robberies. The whole tone of this part of Sir Richard Temple's Minute conveys the impression that the

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

POONA, Aug. 26.

The Government of India has sanctioned the Bombay Cotton Frauds Bill of last year, so that the petition of the Bombay merchants to the Secretary of State has been quite ineffectual. Sir Richard Temple, treating with contempt his predecessor's recorded opinion, strongly supported the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft and the Cotton Department.

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA.

POONA, Aug. 26.

1st DAY.

CHALLENGE FOURS.

Poona—E. Hamilton, W. Fletcher, S. Tyndall, T. LeMesurier (str.), N Selby (cox.) 1
Bombay—F. Jefferson, R. Stewart, A. Arthur, C. Gray (str.), E. Barton (cox.) 2
Calcutta—T. Edmunds, A. Lyall, D. Drysdale, W. Huntley (str.), E. Bigge (cox.) 3

Poona won easily by two lengths. Bombay made a fair race of it but was evidently outpaced and gained nothing on Poona even on a spurt. Calcutta was distanced, owing, it is understood, to the illness of the stroke. The winning crew was warmly cheered.

The weather here is brilliant.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRAFFIC ON THE INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY.

LAHORE, Aug. 26.

First and second class passengers and their luggage are booked and carried through over the Beas and Beyne valley breaks by means of trolley, elephants, boats, rafts, and dak gharry. The delay is about six hours.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Indian Telegraph.)

ARRIVAL OF SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, Aug. 26, Aft.

Sir Neville Chamberlain and suite have just arrived here *en route* to Cabul, and are the guests of the Viceroy.

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN COMMUNICATION.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

In consequence of the reports received from the British Consuls, in which the Russians are accused of connivance at the atrocities which are being perpetrated in Bulgaria, Lord Salisbury has sent a despatch to Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, on the subject.

A semi-official communication from Saint Petersburg states, that the imputation conveyed in Lord Salisbury's despatch is an insult to the Russian Army, and interprets his (Lord Salisbury's) intention to intervene in Bulgaria and nullify the arrangements made at the Berlin Congress. The Russian Government, it adds, knows how to protect the rights of the Bulgarians during the year of occupation.

Consols on Saturday closed at 94¼, being a fall of ¼.

THE INSURRECTION IN BOSNIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 25.

The insurrectionary movement in Bosnia and Hersegovina remains unabated, despite the defeat of large insurgent forces by the Austrians at Doboj and Zvorink.

FURTHER AUSTRIAN MOBILISATION.

The Austrian Government has ordered a further mobilisation of troops, consisting of eleven Divisions of the Army.

THE RUSSIAN HEAD QUARTERS.

The head-quarters of the Russian Army in European Turkey have been transferred to Rodosto on the Sea of Marmora.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The Bombay Mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Aug. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, sailed from here to-day.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
The London Cotton Market has been unchanged.

Fair Dholleras	5¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7/8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89
4½ per cent. do.	94¼
5½ per cent. do.	85
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	112½
Bar Silver	52⅜
Oriental Bank Shares	241
Chartered do. do.	22-10
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares	22-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	242

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	Rs. 7 15-16d. per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	Rs. 8 3-4d. "
Credits, 3 "	Rs. 8 9-32d. "
Documents, 3 "	Rs. 8 11-32d. "
France, 3 "	2-13. "

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 26.

CANNANORE, 4-55 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.; thermometer max. 84; min. 79; W. B. 73; barometer 29·71. Fall of rain 10 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind S. W. 4; thermometer 85; barometer 29·850. Fall of rain 42 cents.

MANGALORE, 25th, 4 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S. E., S.W.

TUTICORIN, 3-3 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S.E. stormy; thermometer 88; barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind W. light; thermometer 87. Fall of rain 5 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered	86 89	95 57	93 16
August 25 Sunday	0 3	.....	.....
26 Monday	.....	0 0	0 0
Total	86 92	95 57	93 16
Fall up to 26th August 1877	49 12	.....	.....
" 26th " "	.....	38 74	45 26

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

MESSRS. GREAVES, COTTON and Co. have favoured us with the following telegram, dated Broach, 26th August:—"Only 15 cents rain the last three days. Prospects improving; district reports more favourable."

THE Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., having been appointed Assistant Collector of Bombay with powers to hear appeals against the assessments of Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit in matters of the Trades Licence Tax, assumed charge of his office yesterday. Mr. Dosabhoy has made the Durbar Room of the Town Hall his head-quarters, and yesterday about thirty appeals were disposed of. We are glad to learn from various quarters that a feeling of easiness has succeeded to the disquiet that had prevailed in the trading circles of Bombay on account of this nomination.

MR. W. WEBB, barrister-at-law, has been appointed to act as Second Presidency Magistrate of Bombay in the room of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, appointed to do special duty in connection with the Trades Licence Tax.

THE Municipal Corporation yesterday held a special meeting to discuss Colonel Hancock's proposition that application be made to the Government of Bombay for authority to borrow immediately, by public tender, in the open market, sums not exceeding 60 lakhs in all, to enable the Executive to proceed with the carrying out of the improved drainage scheme. The Chairman introduced his motion with a speech in which he reviewed the many pressing reasons why the present defective sanitary arrangements of Bombay in regard to drainage and sewerage should be superseded with as little delay as possible by the splendid new system which the Corporation have made up their minds to construct as soon as they can bring themselves to go actively to work about getting the necessary money. Colonel Hancock also informed the Corporation that he believed the loan of 60 lakhs could be secured at 5 per cent. in Bombay, and this assertion was corroborated later by a well known native merchant, Mr. Varjeewandas Madhowdas. There was no difference of opinion on the point of the advisability of commencing the work without delay, but Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee considered that the Chairman's motion embraced too wide a field, and with characteristic caution moved an amendment proposing to apply for permission to borrow 27 lakhs only to commence with, to carry out that portion of the drainage scheme which has for its object the diversion of the sewage from the harbour and Back Bay outfalls to Worlee, as an experiment, and at the same time to construct the new Bunderwada service reservoir, which is to improve and equalise the distribution of the Vehar Water supply to the native town. Mr. Nowrojee's programme is to construct the portion of the drainage scheme mentioned, and give it a fair trial, and should it prove a success he promises to be the first to move for the application of the additional 33 lakhs of rupees to complete the system according to Mr. Walton's plans as approved by the Drainage Commission. No objection was advanced to the mode proposed by the Chairman of raising the loan, the only reference to which was a suggestion by Mr. Bomonjee Master that the words "or otherwise" should be added to "by public tender," and which was not pressed. The Corporation did not arrive at a decision, the discussion being adjourned till to-day.

At the adjourned hearing of the case against the native editors of Surat and others on Saturday last, two more witnesses were examined for the prosecution. The first of them, Purshotum, a milk vendor,—who could not at first distinguish between the second and third accused by their names—stated that during the time the shops were closed, he saw them and the first accused on the road near his shop. As they passed by, he heard them say, "all persons have closed their shops: this man has not done so." One of the accused addressed these words to him, but he could not say which of them did so. The witness remarked *en passant* that he once supplied milk to Motilal Inspector, but never got the money for it. It appeared witness was very intimate with Ghelloo Kirparam, who, the defence alleged, is a police agent of Motilal Inspector. The second witness was Nurrotumdas Dharamdass, who, according to his own admission, was dismissed from the service of the Surat Municipality on a charge of fabricating a municipal bill. Mr. Ollivant once gave sanction for the prosecution of witness on a charge of perjury, but the charge was subsequently dismissed by the deputy magistrate. Nurrotumdas said that during the time the shops in Surat were closed, accused Nos. 4 and 5 told him close his shop, which was open, saying that he should otherwise be fined by the *mahajuns* (*i.e.* the Hindoo trading class), and that he closed his shop accordingly. At the rising of the court, Mr. Gill complained of want of access to his clients in jail for the purpose of getting instructions. He was without a brief and without even a list of the witnesses; and he remarked he might as well throw up his brief as conduct the case under such disadvantages. Mr. Branson said the accused have had six months to prepare their defence; and that in the face of the inflammatory addresses to the court he did not think the jail authorities threw any obstacles in the way of the accused giving instructions to their counsel. With considerable reluctance, arising probably from a doubt as to his power to issue an order to the jail authorities, the learned judge directed that Bhanashunker, son of the last prisoner, and Cullianjee, a clerk of the first accused, should have access to the accused in jail for two hours every morning.

In a recent resolution of the Supreme Government, on the appeal of a public servant, the following paragraph appears:—"The Governor-General in Council has repeatedly sought to mitigate the hardship arising to an officer retiring from the Service from delay in the settlement of his pension or gratuity. It is often, indeed, impossible to avoid delay in the verification of all the particulars about an officer's service which must be known before his pension or gratuity can be settled; but every effort should always be made to complete such enquiries as speedily as possible."

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has, in General Orders, drawn the attention of the forces under his command to the resolution of the Government of India, dated the 26th July 1878, in which the approbation of the Supreme Government is conveyed to those military officers who took an active part in the recent operations for the relief of famine in the Madras Presidency and Mysore. His Excellency says that he "desires to record, also, his own sense of the unwearied assiduity with which these officers have performed duties always of an arduous nature, and requiring in a high degree the exercise of tact, judgment, and discretion, under conditions which necessitated much bodily fatigue, discomfort, and exposure."

WE regret to learn that Mr. Lovell, the Chief Engineer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, died at Mussooree on the 23rd instant from the effects of a carbuncle on the neck. The deceased gentleman was held in the greatest esteem by the Board of Directors in England and his colleagues and assistants in this country.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Gwalior to the Agra paper, says that the Maharajah has ceased to take that interest in his troops for which he was at one time distinguished. It is alleged that for the last two years His Highness has not been once on the parade ground, nor have his troops been drilled within that time. On the contrary, reductions have taken place in his military following, for 600 horsemen were dismissed "some time ago." *His Highness* now occupies himself with revenue matters and the construction of roads.

SINCE the recent rainfall, says the Lucknow paper, "there has been a frightful increase of sickness in all directions. In the native town cholera is making sad havoc, and the steamy weather we are having favours the development of the disease among people who are at best utterly regardless of ordinary laws of health, and are quite careless about sanitary rules and precautions. The doctors have their hands full in cantonments, the civil station, the city, the district, and at the several cholera camps."

ONE or two of our readers, says a Madras paper, should feel some compunction and many will feel regret at learning that the Rev. Dr. Sayers, who was lately removed from the Fort to the Cocanada Chaplaincy for being Dr. Sayers, was compelled by ill health to officiate last Sunday on crutches.

THE gold industry in Wainad, unless some great change takes place in the mode of working, seems, like the iron industry in Bengal, destined to die out. Of the three companies that have tried their hands on the reefs—the Alpha, the Wainad Prospecting, and the Prince of Wales—only one seems to have had even a qualified success. The capital of the three companies, says a note in the *Records of the Geological Survey of India*, "has been expended on what must be considered mere scratchings below grass, from which of course it was always possible that local rich finds might have been secured; as it is, no rich shoot of gold was struck until very lately, or until the capital and patience of the pioneer explorers was to all appearance worn out. It is evident, however, from the latest reports of the working of the Prince of Wales' Company, that a rich vein has at length been struck, which may in its continued development fulfil all the promise of this new gold field."

MR. E. C. JOHNSON, C. S., Sub-Collector of Rajamundry, had a fall from his horse a few days ago, and was insensible for about half an hour. He has been advised not to attempt to do any work for a little time.

A DISTRICT Judge writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"*Apropos* of a para in your paper regarding an uncle's so-called 'incest' with a niece, I can assure you it is quite a common practice among the Sudras, especially by the Reddy caste in Nellore. I have a civil case now on hand, in which four such marriages have been celebrated in a family in three generations. The whole family were as like as if they had been cast in one mould."

AMONG civilized men, he is justly to be called the most human who embraces within himself not the widest knowledge but the largest sympathies—sympathies with all that is permanent and ever-recurring, as well as with even transient phases, in the higher types of men. The man who can feel and enjoy every kind of human pleasure, the man who can love every kind of beauty, the man who can pity every kind of sorrow, the man who can make himself happy and make others happy, in every kind of life and society—this is the most perfect representative of the general type of better mankind. This is, in fact, the most *human* man.—*Professor J. P. Mahaffy, Dublin.*

THE DARJILING CHURCH.—St. Andrew's Church is peculiarly unfortunate. The Chaplain advertises for a lost design for an east window. Some years ago when the old church was pulled down somebody annexed the Ten Commandments, and they have not been returned up to the present time.—*Darjiling News.*

COURTS-MARTIAL.

At a General Court-Martial, held at Bangalore on the 19th of July 1878, Drummer McGahan, 30th N.I., was arraigned upon the following charges:—1st. That he at French Rocks, on or about the 18th May committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by causing the death of one Venketa by doing an act with the knowledge that he was likely by such act to cause death, 2nd. That he at French Rocks, on or about the 18th May, used criminal force to one Venketa, by striking him with his first on the side, thereby rupturing his spleen, and so causing his death, the said criminal force not being used on grave and sudden provocation given by the said Venkets. The Court found the prisoner not guilty of the first charge, but guilty of the second charge, with the exception of the words "with his fist," and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

At a General Court-Martial held at Kamptee, on the 12th July, Private Smullen, 33rd Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, in the following instances:—In having at Kamptee, or about the 15th May unauthorizedly loaded his rifle with powder and bullet, and in having committed barrack damages to the amount of 8 annas. 2nd. Having made away with one round of ball ammunition, the property of Government entrusted to his charge. 3rd. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence in having offered violence against Color Serjeant Brady, by advancing upon him with his rifle loaded with powder and bullet and at the ready, using to him at the same time insubordinate and threatening language in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "Color Serjeant Brady, you have refused me a ticket to-night, and for it I will blow your brains out," or words to that effect. 4th. Having at the same time and place as above set forth, been drunk. The Court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, and to be put under stoppages of pay to make good the following articles, viz., one round of ball ammunition, and the sum of eight annas. In approving and confirming this sentence, Sir Neville Chamberlain remarks:—

"There is the clearest evidence that the prisoner threatened to take the life of Color Serjeant Brady in the manner specified in the 3rd charge: and that on the Serjeant springing through a window to escape, the prisoner ran towards the door with the evident intention of cutting off the Serjeant and of firing at him. Fortunately the prisoner, through the presence of mind of Private Flynn, was stopped and seized before he could reach the door, when his rifle exploded without injuring any one. Seven rounds of ball ammunition were found on the prisoner. In his defence, the prisoner urges that his threat to kill Serjeant Brady was made in a momentary passion aggravated by drink; that on his being seized he would not have harmed Serjeant Brady had he been standing before him, as he, the prisoner, is not of a life-taking disposition.' Even supposing the prisoner's statement to be true, nothing that he has urged in it can be allowed to mitigate his punishment. He has, by his malevolent act, forfeited his right to be trusted to serve any longer as a soldier; and now, after a service of nearly 18 years, he must pass five years as a convict in penal servitude. I again warn soldiers not to have unlawful recourse to their arms; and I repeat, the man who does so must suffer. Ten years of the prisoner's sentence will, with the sanction of Government, be passed in India."

BOMBAY

THE Band of H. M's. Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—On June 16, the ship Charlotte Gladstone exchanged signals with the ship Contest from Liverpool to Bombay and wished to be reported all well, wind very light and unsteady. June 19, ship Contest still in sight bearing N. by W. lat. 28° 48' south, long. 18° 10' W., had very unsteady wind from thence to the S. E. trades on the Indian Ocean.

MR. NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, we regret to hear, has been ailing for the last three weeks from a painful complaint, and was confined to his bed. He is now pronounced in a fair way of recovery.

WITH reference to a paragraph which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of Thursday last, relative to a strike of the men employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's workshops at Parell, we are informed that the men have accepted the condition laid down by the Company—viz., an extension, to operate from the 1st September next, of the ordinary working time in a day's labour from seven hours to eight. The men returned to duty yesterday on this condition.

LEFT HANDED PROMOTION—A correspondent writing to us says:—"You will probably hear with surprize that Mr. Sobajee Bapooji Bhosle, Superintendent of Post Master at Ratnagherry, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Inspector of the Postal Department in Sindh and the Persian Gulf. This arrangement has caused some dissatisfaction, inasmuch as some of the old and experienced hands in the department have been superceded; but this, again I hear, that Mr. Sudoba Powar, is a Brahmin, has been asked frequently to retire from the service, which he has declined to do with remarkable persistency. He has, therefore, I hear been promoted and sent to a place where no Brahmin would ever think of going."

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—A Mahomedan named Abdool Raymon Aboo was yesterday charged, at the instance of Shuruff Ally Tyeb Ally, a merchant, before Mr. Nana Morojee with housebreaking by night and theft of property, consisting of miscellaneous articles, of the value of Rs. 259-13, belonging to complainant. The case stands postponed for hearing to the 3rd proxime. The prisoner was obliged to get bail from the magistrate for the arrest of two others, named Seedick Arbee and Ismail Halvi, who are said to be implicated in the commission of the above offence.

USING FORCE TO RECOVER MONEY DUE.—On Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, three noted characters, named Mahomed Sooloo, Aga Mahomed, Jaffer Sulliman, and a Parsee toddy shopkeeper, named Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee, were charged, prisoners Nos. 1, 2, and 3 with wrongfully restraining one Dorabjee Shapoorjee proceeding along the public highway, also that they used criminal force to the said Dorabjee Shapoorjee; and further, that prisoner No. 1 assaulted the said Dorabjee Shapoorjee, and that all the prisoners abetted each other in the commission of the said offence. The circumstances of the case are briefly these:—it appears that the complainant was indebted to the fourth prisoner Re. 1-8 for toddy that was supplied to him, and in order to recover this amount the fourth prisoner engaged the other prisoners to waylay the complainant, and enforce by threats the payment of the sum due. They were all adjudged guilty. Prisoners Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were fined Rs. 50 each, or in default to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoner No. 4 was fined Rs. 300, or in default to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail, and further to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 1,000 to keep the peace. Prisoners Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were also ordered to be further bound over in a sum of Rs. 250 each to keep the peace.

RATES OF GRAIN IN KATTYWAR.

THE following were the market rates of grain, &c., as sold at the undermentioned places in Kattywar on the 20th August, at the rate of lbs. per rupee:—

Names of Talukas.	Wheat. lb.	Bajri. lb.	Juwar. lb.	Rice. lb.	Ghi. lb.	Gram. lb.	Grass lb.
Rajkot	{14 / 14	15½ / 18	18 / 18	{10 / 12	1 25 / 0	...	125
Nawanagar	16½	19	12	10	1 30	...	...
Jorya	16½	21	12	10	0	...	...
Morvi	16½	16½	18	11	2 0	...	...
Wadhwan	19	19	19½	13	1 35	16	+111
Dhrangadra	17	18	19	13	2 5	14	1
Limri	20½	20	22	14	2 0	16	160
Bhaunagar	17½	17	20	14	1 32½	19	125
Porbandar	20	18	20	14	1 35	14	$325
Junagarh	13	14½	14½	10½	1 20	15	2 0
Jetpur	15½	15	19	9	1 35	19	80
Gondal	15	15½	11	9	2 0	15	80
Dhoraji	15½	16½	17½	10	2 0	15½	80

* Not obtainable. † Fulis. ‡ Green grass sells. § Green Grass

COLLISION BETWEEN THE S. S. EUROPEAN AND THE SHIP STORNOWAY.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, an investigation by order of Government was opened before C. P. Cooper, Esq., the Chief Presidency Magistrate, (Captain J. R. Kellock, Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, and Captain T. Y. Rowe, of the ship Varna, into the circumstances connected with the collision, on the 17th instant, between the steamship European (Captain Sibthorpe) and the sailing ship Stornoway (Captain Storm) outside the harbour of Bombay after the pilots had left the respective vessels.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, Government solicitor, conducted the proceedings on behalf of Government.

Mr. Macfarlane (of Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert) appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the master and owners of the ship Stornoway, and Mr. Craigie (of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen,) on behalf of the masters and owners of the s. s. European.

Captain Robert Storm, examined by Mr. Hearn, deposed—I am the master of the ship Stornoway. I hold a master's certificate of competency from the Board of Trade. The Stornoway is a wooden ship of 1,499 tons, and is a full-rigged ship classed A 1 for 11 years at Lloyd's from 1868. I was bound from Bombay to Calla in ballast. On the 17th of this month I dropped clear of the shipping at 2 p. m. in charge of a pilot. The wind was west to W. S. W. The pilot left me at 6 p. m. on the same day, and when he left me I was, as near as I can say, about three miles distant from the outer light ship bearing about N. N. E. I kept the deck all the time, and remained on deck after the pilot left, the ship was then on the port tack. I remained about thirty minutes on that tack, and was going about 4½ to 5 knots. I then went round on the starboard tack and remained on that tack until the collision occurred. It was a clear evening. Before I went about at 6-30 I noticed another ship about three miles off on my port bow. She was on her starboard tack. I saw a steamer on my port beam immediately after I tacked. I had not noticed the steamer before I tacked to the southward. The steamer was standing to the westward when I first saw her, and I suppose she was about two miles from me at that time. After that I kept my eye on the steamer, and I was making the course S ½ E on the starboard tack. When I first saw the steamer she was a little abaft my port beam. I did not see her alter her courses. It took me about ten minutes to get my ship round. I did not see the steamer's lights on first noticing her, and when I saw her lights it was only from 5 to 7 minutes before she struck me, and then it was her mast-head light. I saw neither of her side lights. After I saw her I kept my ship close to the wind on the starboard tack. I kept on that tack about fifteen minutes, when the steamer was about a length and a half leading towards my port bow. I then thought there would be a collision and hailed the steamer; previously I thought the steamer would have gone under my stern. I hailed the steamer as loud as I could to reverse her engine and to go astern. I saw some one on the steamer's bridge. She appeared to me to be heading in under my starboard helm. I ordered my helmsman to keep the ship close to the wind. The luff of my mizentopgallant sail and mizentop sail was lifting. I was on the poop, my chief officer was abaft me, and all my crew were on the main deck on the port side hailing the steamer. She struck me on my cut water on the port side, and took away my cut water, part of my main stern, my figure-head, a portion of my port bow, the port spirit-sail-yard, and the port head gear. The steamer was going at the time from 3½ to 4 knots. My ship came round on her keel and took the wind very quickly on the port side. After the collision she was going off with her head to port, when I hailed her and said, "Captain Sibthorpe, keep by me." I then went forward and found that my ship had sustained no damage below water. The carpenter reported 22½ inches of water in the well. I got my ship before the wind and brought her back inside the outer light ship. At the time of the collision I had all sail set except the stay sails and the main course. I had then no lights out.

By Mr. Craigie—I did not see her alter her course from the time I noticed her up to the collision. I think I can form an accurate opinion as to the rate a steamer is going. I made the entry relating to this collision in the official log book myself. I looked at the clock at the time the collision took place. I did not put lights over the side to ascertain what damage had been done. After seeing the damage done I came to the conclusion that the steamer struck me on my port bow.

By Mr. Macfarlane—It was a beautiful evening and clear weather. When I looked at the clock in the sky-light it was five minutes to 7 o'clock. I did not think it necessary to have my lights out at that time, as I could see a long way. When I first hailed the steamer I heard no orders given on board of her. The steamer did not slacken her speed after the time I hailed her up to the time of the collision. I think that if the steamer had her side lights out I should have seen her starboard light. I could not have done more than I did to avoid the collision. When I first hailed the steamer, she was at a sufficient distance from my ship to have made it possible for her to pass clear under my stern, if she had put her helm hard a starboard immediately, and had she gone full speed astern when I first hailed her, I think she would have cleared me ahead. It was then getting dark, at ten minutes past 7 o'clock.

Re-examined by Mr. Craigie—When I hailed the steamer, if she had put her helm hard a-port, supposing that she had head way on her, she would not have cleared my stern, and then she might have run right into me and cut me in half. If she had head way on her, I think the best thing to have been done was to put the helm hard a starboard, which would have lessened the force of the collision. Supposing the steamer had head way on her and I had put my helm hard a-port, and brought my ship head to wind, that would have lessened the force of the collision. I did not put my helm hard a-port, for my ship was close to the wind.

By the Court—Shortly after the collision I noticed the outer lightship, and then she bore from me E by S, distance about two miles. After the collision the steamer came down to me, and I did not shout to the steamer that I was not much damaged.

Mr. Thomas Zeal, examined by Mr. Hearn, said—I am the first mate of the ship Stornoway. I hold a first mate's certificate from the Board of Trade. On the 17th August I first saw the steamer at ten minutes to 7 o'clock in the evening. The steamer was standing to the westward and coming towards our midships. She was then about twice her length from us. I was in my cabin before that. When I first noticed her, I saw her mast-head light but no other. She was coming pretty fast, at 7½ or 8 knots. I hailed her from the poop, and told the steamer to stop and reverse. The captain hailed the steamer before then which brought me out of my cabin. I did not see anybody on board the steamer, but I heard the engine room bell go, and then I saw her screw stop. Her way was stopped a good deal before she struck us, and her head was going round a little to port. At the time of the collision my ship had one course, six top-sails, three topgallant sails, two jibs, a foretopmast staysail, and one spanker set. We were going about a knot or and a half. The steamer struck us on the port bow, when our ship went round on to starboard. I was then about five minutes to seven o'clock. After the collision I went forward to the forecastle head, and the steamer was lying close by us. Some person hailed and asked if we were much damaged. Afterwards some one on board the steamer sung out, "I will stand by you." After that I went aft to prepare the afteryards. After trimming all the yards I went forward, but I did not see the steamer then. It was twilight and the stars were shinig brightly; I could see clearly about a mile or a mileand a half. At the time of the collision I could see a vessel at about a distance of two miles. The lights were then lighted. The lamps were being lighted at the time we were struck.

Examined by Mr. Craigie—I did not see the captain take a light with him to examine the damage done to our ship; we had no lights over our bows then. At the time I came on deck, just before the collision, I did not notice any sailing vessel as I was looking at the steamer.

Examined by Mr. Macfarlane—If there had been any sidelights on the steamer I should have seen them. Our sidelights are not put out until it is dark. I think the steamer was near enough to hearme when I called out, "I will stand by you" directly if we are damaged." I do not think we could have done any more than we did to prevent the collision.

By the Court—The skylight clock was a day clock, and used to be wound up by me every day at the drop of the signal ball. I wound the clock on that day; it kept good time, and it was correct on that day.

Mr. Nugent Wright, examined by Mr. Hearn, said—I am the second mate of the Stornoway. I hold a master's certificate from the Board of Trade. I was working the ship out on the afternoon of the 17th instant. I saw one ship working out of the harbour to windward of us. I think the pilot left us about 6 o'clock. When I first saw the European she was about one length from us. At that time I could have seen a ship about two to three miles away. It was about five minutes to 7 o'clock when the steamer struck us. I cannot say whether I saw anybody on her bridge. I saw her masthead light, and no other light. I heard the chief officer shout, "Stop; reverse your engine, and go astern." I heard nothing on board the steamer; I cannot say whether she had reversed her engine or not. She did not appear to me to slacken her speed. I think she was going 3 or 4 knots. The effect of the blow on our ship was to heel her over and turn her round. The steamer turned with her bow to port and lay there. It was not very dark then; we could see about a mile away. This was about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes after the accident had happened. After the collision, and before we came to an anchor, we burned blue lights for a pilot. I did not notice how the lightship bore when the accident happened. It was quite clear at the time to see any object 2 or 3 miles distance. When I went to tea, I heard the captain give the order to put the ship's lights out, and they were then being lighted for putting out.

Examined by Mr. Craigie—After the yards were trimmed, and when I looked for the steamer, I did not notice any other object or a pilot boat. When I first came on deck I did not see a pilot boat.

By Mr. Macfarlane—I could not have done more than what has been done on board my ship to avoid a collision.

By the Court—After blue lights were burnt no pilot came off. I do not know if there was anybody on the look-out forward.

Captain Storm was recalled and further examined by the Court—At the time of the collision there was no one keeping a look-out forward on board my ship.

At this stage the Court adjourned to this day at 12 o'clock noon.

THE CORPORATION AND THE DRAINAGE SCHEME.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Office, for the purpose of considering the following Resolution, notice of his intention to move which had been given by the Chairman, Colonel H. F. Hancock, viz.:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be instructed to make an application, under Section 6 of Act XXIV. of 1871, to the Local Government, for authority to borrow immediately, by public tender, sums not exceeding 60 lakhs in all, in the open market, with such conditions in detail as may be settled with the Local Government under the provisions of the said Act." Colonel Hancock presided, and there were about 35 members present.

The following Memorandum had been circulated to members of the Corporation by the Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Grant):—

1. Had the Government of India consented to advance the requisite capital for the Drainage works, the advance under the provisions of the Public Works Loans Act would have been made at 4½ per cent. per annum for 30 years.

2. The whole amount would have been repayable by half-yearly instalments on account of interest and sinking fund, commencing from the date of the final payment from the Government Treasury, but during the construction of the works, interest would only have been chargeable half-yearly upon the sums actually received from time to time for payment to the Contractors, and no portion of the sinking fund would have been provided until the whole amount had been received and the works were completed; and then both interest and sinking fund together would have been paid off gradually by fixed half-yearly instalments.

3. Now that the money will have to be obtained from the Banks or from the public, it may be necessary to take up the whole of the loan at one time at a higher rate of interest, and to pay interest on the whole amount from the date on which it is received. It may also be necessary to provide a separate sinking fund for the repayment of the loan in a lump sum at the end of the term agreed upon, or by drawings at certain stated intervals during the currency of the term, as may be arranged with the lenders.

4. These conditions are less favorable than those which we should have obtained from the Government, but the inconvenience arising from the consequent enhancement of the annual payments can, in great measure, be obviated by making the loan repayable in 40 or more years instead of in 30 years.

5. I have ascertained that the whole of the requisite capital can probably be obtained in Bombay now, or within the next week or two, at 5 per cent. per annum at par, for 40 years.

6. I will now show briefly what amounts would be payable annually for 40 years on account of interest at 5 per cent. and sinking fund, and how the same might be provided; and as it is very desirable, if possible, to complete the Drainage works in 3 years, I have taken that period as the basis of my calculations.

7. By investing the whole of the loan in 4 per cent. paper as soon as received, and calculating the difference between the amount to be thus realized and that payable to the lenders, the amount to be made up in each of the three years on an expenditure of 20 lakhs per annum would be as follows:—

In 1879	Rs. 90,000
" 1880	" 1,70,000
" 1881	" 2,60,000
Total	Rs. 5,20,000

8. Or if, on account of the possible fluctuations in the value of Government paper, the Corporation should prefer to invest the unexpended balance as a fixed deposit in some of the Banks in Bombay, the interest on it would be raised to 5 per cent., and the annual charges would be reduced accordingly to the following:—

In 1879	Rs. 70,000
" 1880	" 1,50,000
" 1881	" 2,40,000
Total	Rs. 4,60,000

To meet the charges shown above in para. 7 we may calculate upon the following sums being available:—

	Rs.
Surplus Cash balances	2,50,000
Tulsi water-rate (for 3 years)	60,000
Sale of stores	1,00,000
Partial savings in Health Department (for 3 year-)	50,000
Extra water-rate from Railway Companies (for 3 years)	75,000
Savings in Assessing and Collecting Departments (for 3 years)	60,000
Total	Rs. 5,95,000

which would leave a surplus of Rs. 75,000 at the end of 1881.

10. From 1881 and until the end of 1884, the amount of interest to be provided would be Rs. 3,00,000 per annum, of which Rs. 2,15,000 could be made up by savings in Departments and extra income as follows:—

	Rs.
Permanent savings in Health Department on completion of works	1,50,000
Savings in Assessing and Collecting Departments	20,000
Extra Water rate	45,000
Total	Rs. 2,15,000

11. This leaves a sum of Rs. 85,000 to be made up in each of the years 1882, 1883, 1884, or a total of Rs. 2,55,000.

12. Deducting from this amount Municipal funds would not be available without consents to extra taxation, but I would not, I believe, be necessary to do this, for I have not taken credit above for any Government contribution towards the expenses of the Drainage works, and I think it may safely be taken as granted that in considering of the very great benefit which the Government property on the foreshore and Back Bay must derive from a complete system of drainage Government will not withhold a reasonable contribution towards the necessary expenses of the undertaking.

14. My reason for not taking credit for a Government contribution is, that on application to Government for a contribution, I received the following reply from the Chief Secretary to Government:—

* * * * "I am desired by His Excellency the Governor in Council to say that the matter will be borne in mind; but that financial exigencies render it impossible to give any definite reply at the present time, as the Governor in Council must guard himself against being understood to make any promise or to hold out any particular hope."

15. After 1884, and for the rest of the term of the loan, or for so long as it would take to invest the whole of the Sinking Fund in Government paper, the amount payable annually would be as follows:—

Interest	Rs. 3,00,000
Sinking Fund	" 1,00,000
Total	Rupees. 4,00,000

16. To meet this amount, there will be the savings in Departments and extra income, as above, amounting in all to Rs. 2,15,000 and the Sinking Fund on the Local Debt, which will be completed at the end of 1884 " 1,58,000

Total " 3,73,000

17. This leaves Rs. 27,000 to be met annually between 1885 and 1888, a comparatively insignificant sum, which might be provided by reduction in Office rent, Town Duties, &c., without extra taxation, and from and after 1888, interest on the whole loan will be available in consequence of the completion of the Sinking Fund on the local debt, and then to set by annually the sum of Rupees 1,00,000 which, with interest, and investment of interest, at 4 per cent. per annum, would provide the whole of the Sinking Fund in 32 years, or 2 years before it will be actually required.

19. I shall be happy to supply futher information in detail to the Sub-Committee of the Corporation when the question is before them for discussion, but what I have stated above will, I believe, be sufficient to show that the Corporation need not hesitate to apply in the meantime for the formal sanction of Government to the raising of the Drainage loan.

20. No time could be more favourable than the present for raising a loan in Bombay, but, unless the transaction is concluded very shortly the opportunity will be lost, and it may become impossible to borrow on the present favorable terms.

J. H. GRANT, Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bomb

give evidence. I was taken upstairs before Mr. Scannell. Motilal was sitting in a chair near him. A writer took down my deposition in Motilal's presence. I am sure of that. On the first evening I did not get my lesson from Motilal. I was afraid and I agreed. The fear had not vanished the next day. I was, however, startled by the details and declined to give evidence. When Motilal tutored me, I and he were alone there. It was in a place behind the bungalow near the duffer-khana. After giving my statement before Mr. Scannell I was allowed to go. I saw Motilal once or twice since then. I said I had been needlessly forced to give false evidence. Motilal said "Never mind. Lely sahib is under my thumb; the accused are sure to be punished. I will give you employment in the police force." At Bulsar I lived and took meals with Motilal, and he told me not to change my statement, or else I should be punished. On the night of giving my evidence and one or two other occasions, Motilal instructed me what to say. I do not remember the exact words of the lessons Motilal gave me before I made a statement to the Police Superintendent. I was further instructed by Motilal to say that, whilst I was passing by Goolabdas's house, I saw a meeting going on therein. I don't remember everything. I made a rough draft from Motilal's dictation of the instructions he gave me regarding my evidence. I had it with me whilst the case was going on. I refreshed my memory with it occasionally. It was placed in a cupboard fixed in the wall, and may be there still. I am not sure if it is there. I did not go to Bombay last month. I went thither nearly a month ago in search of employment. I remained in Bombay four or five days. I went to Bombay because nobody would employ me in Surat since I gave evidence in this case and thereby lost my character. I did not go to Bombay to assist the accused in the application for a transfer of the trial. I heard of the application on my return to Surat from Bombay. I know Muncheram Jaitha by sight. I did not tell him that I had got Rs. 200 for altering my evidence, and that I was to get Rs. 300 more. Muncheram is a witness for the prosecution in this case. I did not ask him to alter his evidence, or promise to get him the same amount I had got. I know Pranjeevundas Lukhmidas, Naghin Dyaldas, and Vajeo Kirparam. I know Pranjeevun's house. I did not lately take Muncheram to Pranjeevundas's house with a view to get his (Muncheram's) evidence altered. Naghin and Vajeo were not present on any such occasion and did not press Muncheram to alter his evidence. I don't expect now to be able to live in Surat. I hope to live, because I have my family house here.

The shroff-dar here read out witness's statement before the magistrate. Witness admitted it to be his deposition. Mr Branson put it in.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—Motilal told me to sign my deposition before the Police Superintendent; and I did so. It is dated 17th May 1878. The next day, the 18th May, I was examined before the magistrate.

The Judge—The fear of being kept in custody was the inducement to me to give my former evidence. I was afraid for after-life (now); but since you, Sir (the Judge), have come down from Bombay for the trial, I resolved to give out what was in my mind. I went to Bombay by train from Surat on the 20th. On the journey I met Mr. Gill—we accosted one another. I first resolved to state the truth. All persons to whom I had advised me to state the truth. I can point out (even in the Court) one person who advised me to state the truth. There is that person, pointing at Muncheram. [Points him out among the spectators.]

Muncheram Jaitha examined by Mr. Branson for the prosecution—I know the second and third prisoners. I do not know their names. I know Goolabdas by name, also the last three named by me. I don't exactly remember about the riots of the 5th April last. People were talking about them. I remember the closing of the shops about five or six days. On the second or third day after the closing of the shops, I was coming from the grain market, I saw about 25 people collected near Goolab Mody's Street. Two barjas, Nos. 2 and 3, were making a speech. I went and stood there, listening to what they were saying. They said—"You have done well in closing the shops; you have done well to be gay, don't open the shops. The tax will thereby be withdrawn. If they come to collect the tax, make a riot like the salt tax riot." Enquired who the speakers were, and was told they were newspaper-wallas. I did not see any of the other accused. I did not recognise there any persons except the second and third accused. (Accepts himself.) I did not recognise anybody there except the first three accused.

The Judge—Why did you not mention Goolabdas (No. 1) before?

Witness—He was standing behind. He did not say anything. He used one word which I remember. He said "what they say is well said, you will be benefited."

Examination by Mr. Bra son continued—I stood there an hour and ten went away. That was about 8 a.m. I knew the last witness Motiram. He came to my house about three days before this trial commenced. He took me to a house which I know; but I do not know the name of the owner of it. Two other persons were sitting there. One was sitting naked and was, I think, a bania. The other might be a Brahmin.

Mr. Branson—What communication did Motiram make to you?

Mr Gill and Mr. Pureshaw objected to the question. Nothing that passed between the witness and third person could be evidence against the accused unless it was proved by legal evidence. One witness for the prosecution saying that he had been offered a bribe by another witness did not connect the accused with the bribe.

The Judge overruled the objection and allowed the question.

Examination continued—Motiram said "I have done my own." We sat down. Motiram said "write down what I dictate and I will tell you." I wrote down and asked Motiram what he had done about him-elf.

Mr. Gill again objected to anything that passed between two witnesses for the prosecution going down on the Judge's notes. The accused were not charged with offering a bribe, but with another crime. The Court was not trying a case of tampering with witnesses.

The Judge again overruled the objection.

Examination continued—Motiram said he had received Rs. 100 and would, after giving evidence and going home, get Rs. 300 more which had been deposited.

Mr. Branson—Did he say by whom the amount had been deposited and the bribe offered?

Counsel for the defence objected to the question as irrelevant. The objection was upheld and the question was disallowed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—I keep a shop for the sale of grain, but keep no books. I earn five or six rupees a month. I pay Rs. 15 a year as rent for my residence and my shop. I do not remember the name of my landlord. I never stole ghee. I was whipped at the Castle here (laughter) on conviction by Mr Jacob of keeping in pledge stolen ghee. I was tried for receiving stolen ghee and I was punished. I appealed and the conviction was quashed.

Mr. Gill—After you had been whipped! (Laughter.)

Cross-examination continued—I don't recollect of a theft in the house of Babhi in the Gopeepura road. I was not arrested. My house was searched only once (laughter.) That was not in connection with the theft at Babhi's but in connection with the theft of silk cloths. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gill—Then is it the fact that your house is searched whenever a theft takes place?

Witness—No. I being a neighbour of the person who lost silk cloths, he suspected me. The Foujdar searched my house and went away. I was in the service of the accused Harjeevun for eight years. I was not dismissed his service for stealing *dall*. I left his service two years ago, nor because he suspected me of stealing *dall*.

Mr. Gill—Now, you are the karbaree of Motilal Inspector?

Witness—No.

Mr. Gill—Have you not been assisting him lately?

Witness—No.

Mr. Gill—Did you not assist him in going round the shops with him when some grain was plundered?

Witness—No.

Mr. G l—Did he not employ you once to find out concealed grain?

Witness—No. I don't know anything about it.

Mr. G ll—Did you not assist him when a Madrassee was charged with forgery last year?

Witness—I don't know anything about it?

Mr. Gill—You were a witness in the case?

Witness—No. The depositions had better be sent for. I heard Nos. 2 and 3 making speeches four months or four months and a half ago. What I remember I have told; and if I remember more, I will tell it. I don't remember hearing anything more. I was then standing behind them. I don't remember the day of the week. I don't remember the date. I don't remember whether it was before or after the riots. I only remember the closing of the shops. I don't remember the date of the riots. I heard the speeches on the second or third day of the closing of the shops. When examined before the magistrate, I had no doubt about the identity of the second and third accused.

After Mr. Gill had put the question, he heard the Government Pleader (Mr. Kevalram) say "no, no"

Mr. Gill to Mr. Kevalram—You have no right to say "no, no" after I have put my question.

Mr. Kevalram—I am instructing counsel.

Mr. Gill—You seemed to be instructing somebody else beside the counsel. You had no right to say "no, no," after I had put my question, within hearing of the witness. I distinctly heard you say "no, no."

This proved a "stitler" for Mr. Kevalram.

Cross-examination continued—I don't know the names of Nos. 2 and 3 now. After the speeches, I next saw them in Mr. Lely's court at Bulsar, and I have not seen them since. I identified them merely from having seen them once. A sepoy came and told me to go to Bulsar. He did not tell me what I was wanted for. When I appeared before Mr. Lely, I knew I was called to give evidence. I have known the last witness Motiram about a year. I have nothing to do with him. He has no influence over me. I am not afraid of him.

Mr. Gill—What do you mean by "Motiram has no influence over you, to write down a statement upon his dictation?"

Witness—He told me to write, and I wrote. I then put it down. Motiram took it up and handed it to a babu. After reading, the babu gave it to a boy, and after a while the boy came away with it. I reported the matter to Motilal, inspector of Police, the same day or the following. This occurred six or seven days ago.

Mr. Gill—Do you remember the day of the week.

Mr. Gill—Now, was not this story concocted last night?

Witness—No.

Mr. Gill—It was five or six days ago.

Mr. Gill—When did this trial commence?

Witness—I don't remember the day. I forget a great many things. I had the conversation with Motiram before I received the summons in the case on Sunday last.

Re-examination by Mr. Gill continued—I did not receive Rs. 50 from Goolabdas's wallas to be paid to Inspector Motilal in order to excuse Moosajee from attending as a witness in this case. I have sold my house to the accused Harjeevundas; he has not foreclosed the mortgage. I was a witness in a suit in which Packeers Ramjee was the plaintiff. I was not asked, if I had been whipped, and I did not deny that I had been whipped. I was asked if I had been imprisoned, and I denied that fact.

Cross-examined by Mr. Peroozeshaw—Before I was examined in Mr. Lely's court, I had made a statement to a sahib residing in the Lines. I was standing near the Nowsaree Gate some time ago, when I had a conversation about the riots with a Mahomedan wearing a pair of boots with a number on. He followed me a short time after, and took me to Motilal's house whence I was taken to the Superintendent's bungalow. I had gone to the Nowsaree Gate to buy betel-leaves and nuts. There were some five or seven Hindoos and Mahomedans talking together in the road in a voice which passers-by could hear. I did not know any one of them. They were describing the way in which the riot occurred. I said "the real rioters were different persons; we are innocent persons and may be taken up; let us disperse." I then left and went away. The sepoy was standing four or five paces from the spot where the conversation took place. I did not see the sepoy while we were talking. I saw him afterwards. He came there and asked me my name. About an hour later, he came to my house. I have not seen the sepoy since that day. He told me the sahib wanted me. When I asked him what it was for, he said "come or, what is it to you?" I was taken to Motilal's house. Motilal did not ask me what I knew; but sent me on to the sahib's. He came to the sahib's bungalow afterwards, and took me to the sahib and told me to state what I knew. (Goolam Ally Jaffer Ally is called into Court.) This is not the sepoy who took me to Motilal. I do not remember how many days after my examination before the Police Superintendent I was examined before the magistrate. I think five of the accused were then in custody. I think I saw Narrondunker sitting near the duffer-khana at the Police Superintendent's that day. I don't know if Narrondunker was in custody. I did not then hear Motilal Lalgee state that Narrondunker that if he gave evidence against the accused he should be released. I did not see them conversing. I stated before the Police Superintendent that Goolabdas was a bad and two other banias were making speeches to the people.

In re-examination Mr. Branson wanted to ask the witness about the contents of the draft to which Mr. Gill objected. The objection prevailed. the Judge saying he proposed to ask the witness himself about the draft.

To the Judge—After the draft was written, I was told I would be given rupees if I gave evidence according to it. I have been in no fear about the loss of the draft, for I never intended to receive a bribe. I reported to Motilal Inspector the loss of the draft. He did not take a note of it in my presence. I did not make a report to anybody else. The draft comprised 15 or 20 lines.

The Judge—Why did you take the trouble of writing the draft if you did not intend to take a bribe?

Witness—My object was, if I was paid money, to place it before the Court.

The Judge—Why did you not take the Rs. 100 offered you?

Witness—The money was not given me. It was to be kept as a deposit.

The Judge—Can you point out the two banias who were sitting there? They may be outside among the crowd. Go and look for them.

Witness—I have looked for them here, but have not been able to find them.

Examination by the Judge continued—I have a very bad memory. If you take me outside the Court and ask me what I stated just now, I should not be able to remember it. (Laughter.) I made a report to Motilal Inspector of the offer of the bribe the next day.

Motilal Inspector was called into Court and stated in answer to the Judge. I remember the witness making a report to me. I did not take down his statement in writing. It was the day before yesterday or yesterday. I think it was the day before yesterday. He said Motiram Jumnadas made the attempt to tamper with him. He did not point out the house where the attempt was made. The day before yesterday was the 21st inst. He said Motiram Jumnadas and others made the attempt to bribe him. He did not tell me the contents of the draft: it was generally for the purpose of altering his evidence before the magistrate. He did not say what sum of money was offered him.

The Judge—Are you sure the report was made to you the day before yesterday?

Mr. Motil—Yes, I think so.

The Judge—Did you ask him to whose house he went?

Mr. Motilal—No, I did not. I told him it was a matter for a magistrate.

The Judge (at Mr. Gill's suggestion)—Did you go to the house of Pranjeevun's last night?

Mr. Motilal—Yes.

The Judge—Did you go last night to the house of Naghin Dyaldas, or Vajoo Kirparam?

Mr. Motilal—No.

The Judge to witness Muncheram.—How do you account for it? You say you made the report five or seven days ago, while Motilal says you made it the day before yesterday.

Witness—I made a report to Motilal five or seven days ago; and also two days ago.

The Judge—Do you know the name of the owner of the house to which you went?

Witness—No. I do not.

The Judge—Did you point out the house to anybody else?

Witness—I never thought of the house again.

At the stage of the proceedings, the Court adjourned until Saturday, the 24th inst.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH

For the week ending the 21st August.

Benares, 20th August—Good rain throughout district; average two inches. Prospects good.

Allahabad, 20th—Average fall of week two inches, almost entirely on 18th and 19th. General all over district. Since 1st June 102 inches. Prices and markets unchanged. Crops very much benefited.

Jhansi, 21st—Two inches eight tenths rain. Prospects good. Prices falling.

Agra, 20th—Rain throughout district averaging one inch and five tenths. Crops thriving.

Meerut, 21st—Prospects better. Heavy rain. Prices steady.

Bareilly, 21st—Good rain during week. Prospects good.

Lucknow, 21st—Rainfall of Sudder during week 46 tenths, Malihabad fifty-seven, and Mohanlalganj thirty. Prospects favourable.

Sitapur, 21st—Thirty-three tenths during week. Prospects goods

Fyzabad, 21st—Five inches four tenths rain in week.

Partabgarh, 19th—Slight rain at Sudder, one inch at Kunda, and six tenths at Patti. A gale of wind and four inches rain during evening and night of 18 h. Crops promising.

Summary—Seasonable rainfall has benefited the crops.

THE COMMISSARY GENERALSHIP OF MADRAS.

(Madras Mail)

THE rumour which we mentioned in our last issue, that the appointment of Commissary General, just vacated by Colonel London, will be conferred by the Duke of Buckingham upon Colonel Scott Elliot, Examiner, Pay Department, Madras, has provoked a good deal of indignation surprise, and has been argued by the assertion that it is, on the face of it, absurd. It is on all hands admitted that the Duke was led by the Prince of Wales to favor Colonel Michael at Colonel Scott Elliot's expense, and that the latter officer was badly treated by his Grace in respect to the Military Secretaryship to the Government. Colonel Scott Elliot had been Deputy Military Secretary for two years, when he went home on account of ill-health, and Colonel Michael was appointed to act for him as Deputy. During his absence from India, the Deputy Secretaryship was abolished, and Colonel Scott Elliot was thus deprived of his packs appointment, and Colonel Michael lost his acting one. Colonel Scott Elliot saw a good deal of service during the Burmese war of 1852-53, and the Mutiny campaign of 1857-58; but Colonel Michael was never in action, and was, moreover, the former officer's junior in the Army by two-and-a-quarter years. Colonel Michael gained distinction as a sportsman and a forester, and both at the Paris Exhibition of 1867 and the Vienna Exhibition of 1873 he performed the duties of Madras Commissioner with tact and success. But he had no special claims on the consideration of the Government to compare with those that could be put forward for Colonel Scott Elliot, and even the fact that he had commended himself to the good opinion of the Prince of Wales, did not then, and has not up till now, reconciled his brother officers to his good fortune.

Should the Governor, in defiance of time-honored custom, which seems to us to be in harmony with the dictates of common sense, appoint Colonel Scott Elliot to the present vacancy, no less than twenty-six officers will be deprived of their right to a step in the Department. Colonel Moore will have to remain Deputy, and the Senior Assistant, Deputy Assistant, Sub-assistant Commissaries General, as well as the senior Deputy Assistant and Deputy Assistant Commissaries will remain "as you were." What have those twenty-six officers—comprising five Colonels, five Lieut-Colonels, seven Majors, six Captains, and three Lieutenants—done that they should be superseded by an outsider? They had nothing to do with the preference of Colonel Michael to Colonel Scott Elliot in 1876. It is no fault of theirs that the round hole was not then put into the round hole. Why should twenty-six Peters be robbed of their right to give Paul something by way of compensation for the wrong that he sustained at the hands of the Duke? All the Petes have a great regard for the Pauls referred to, but they cannot be reasonably expected to like being sacrificed for Paul, because Paul was sacrificed for Michael. We presume when an officer puts his foot on the lowest rung of the ladder of a seniority Department, and goes through the drudgery of learning his work, he is buoyed up by the expectation, that if he lives long enough, and does his duty, virtue will be rewarded, and he will be permitted to mount the ladder. No one will dispute the abstract right of the Government to place at the head of the Commissariat Department the best qualified officer available. An officer might perhaps—though it does not seem possible, as the promotion from grade to grade has to be recommended by the Commissary General,—be Deputy Commissary General, who is notoriously inefficient; and the Government, with due regard to the interests of the public service, would be right in passing him over, and selecting an Assistant Commissary General in his stead as head of the Department. But there is no suspicion that the present incumbent is inefficient, so his suppression by an outsider would be both unjust and inconsistent.

AFGHAN OPINION.

It will be remembered that some months ago, when the position of Turkey looked desperate, the Sultan sent an envoy from Constantinople to Cabul; and that this envoy came out to India, landed at Bombay, proceeded by rail to the Punjaub, dawked from Jeelum to Peshawur, and thence made his way safely, escorted by Afghans, to Cabul, where he was received with courtesy, and entertained hospitably by the Ameer. He remained three or four weeks in the Afghan capital, and then returned to India, and went back to Constantinople. The object of his mission was never definitely stated, but it was assumed that its chief purpose was to invite the Ameer to seize the opportunity afforded by the occupation of the Russians in Europe, to encourage his neighbours in Khiva and Bokhara, to vindicate the cause of Mahomedanism, and to expel the Russians from Central Asia. It was believed that the Ameer did not give a favourable reply to the Sultan's suggestion; and it was inferred that he consciously saw that he had more to lose by provoking the enmity of the Russians than he had to gain by playing the game of the Turks. It now appears that the Turkish envoy found the Ameer far better disposed to quarrel with the English than his Russian neighbours. The *Ossmanli* of Constantinople last month published some correspondence that has passed between the Afghan and Turkish Courts since the envoy returned to Turkey. In a letter, dated the 19th January last, the Ameer expressed his thanks to the Sultan for sending him a special envoy, and observed that he had learned with regret that the Russians had approached Constantinople, while the English, notwithstanding their professions of respect and sympathy with Turkey, continued to maintain an attitude of neutrality. He continued:—

"As I know, that the English have for some time not been on a footing of friendliness and sincerity with me, I continue to hold aloof from them. I am of opinion that the Russians are as energetic as the English, and that in any case they surpass them in real friendship. It is quite impossible for one to believe in anything Englishmen say. I have become convinced from the various conversations which I have had with the Russian Envoy here that the Russians are much more honest and sincere than the English. I cannot, therefore, refrain from begging your Majesty to withdraw from the English alliance and to approach the Russians. May the Almighty grant repeated victories to the Ottoman armies and make all the Mahomedans victorious."

To this the Sultan replied:—

"I cannot complain of England, and my eminent predecessors have not said anything to her disadvantage. I know that many thought that England would have been obliged to ally herself with us in this war and fight on our side; but I am constrained to say they were wrong. From the day of my accession to the present moment my Cabinet Council never expected help from abroad; and I can only ascribe the unexpected turn events have taken to the circumstance that some Great Powers have secretly assisted Russia, and that the principalities under our suzerainty have rebelled. . . . I recommend you to renew and confirm your friendly relations with England. Do not allow yourselves to be deluded by the suggestions of Russian agents."

This good advice seems to have been thrown away upon the Ameer, for he has now accepted a Russian Resident for his Court, and there is reason to apprehend that he will decline to accept an English Resident until the Indian Government evacuate Quettah. It would be as absurd as useless to take objection to the conduct of the Russians in inflaming the Ameer's mind against the English; but it will be neither absurd nor useless if the Government of India are called upon to state what they have done or left undone during the last three years, that has led to the present irrigation of the Afghans.—*Madras Mail.*

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CONTENTS.

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Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
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Through Trains from Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay.
Steam Navigation Companies.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, etc.
Palanquin Fares and Rates of Tramway Fares.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
CONTENTS.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
Government of Bombay.
Political Department.
Staff Officers employed under the Government of Bombay.
Miscellaneous Civil Appointments.
Public Works Department.
Military Appointments.
Division, District, Brigade, and Station Staff.
Distribution of the Bombay Army.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Marine Department.
Financial Department.
Land Revenue Department.
Judicial Department.
Registration Department.
Educational Department.
Ecclesiastical Establishment.
Customs Department.
General Post Office.
Telegraph Department.
Municipality of Bombay.
Exchange and Overland Money Order Table.
Indian Money Table.
Foreign Coins, with Comparative Values.
Indian Stamp Table on Promissory Notes or Bills of Exchange.
Discount Table (English Money.)
Discount Table (Indian Money.)
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY—
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay.
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.
Public Offices and Institutions.
FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
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